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# A Bankrupt Treasury Unless the New Congress Saves It.

Representative Gooch, who will be Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in the new Congress, has no hallucinations about the financial burdens ahead of this Government, and he doesn't pretend to have any. Neither he nor any other man can tell now to what figures national bills will bulk next year, because the maximum will depend on the extent to which the United States Government stops spending money by the billions of dollars.

But the sure minimum—the minimum because of the contracts and engagements already entered into—is a shuddering spectacle for American taxpayers to contemplate for the future while they are making their heavy bond and tax payments in the present.

Because of the billions of dollars that must go out of the Treasury into railroad construction and operation, into railroad deficiencies, into wheat guarantees, into final war bill settlements, into insurance, pension and other funds for soldiers and sailors—because of those unavoidable payments and the ordinary expenditures of government there will be, as late as in 1921, bills to pay not lower than four billions of dollars in a year, and if the spenders do not watch their step as high as five billions of dollars in a year.

And that will be in peace! It will be more than two years after the end of the war! But unless it continues indefinite bond issues how is the Treasury going to raise any such sums by the scheme of taxation now in effect? The Kitchen revenue raisers never devised, never tried to devise, a scientific, a sound, or an effective tax measure. The Kitchen revenue raisers simply adopted the policy and pursued the practice of soaking to the limit any interest or any individual that had anything. For the time being such soaking of revenues out of a relatively few interests and a relatively small number of individuals got money for the Treasury and ravished the soul of Kitchin.

But how about to-day? The steel industry which paid into the Treasury hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes isn't making its former profits to be taxed. The copper industry, which also turned over huge treasure to the Government, isn't making the profits to be taxed. The great textile industry isn't. Dozens and dozens of industries, thousands and thousands of corporations and businesses, of partners and individuals that paid colossal taxes into the Treasury for the calendar year of 1917 and that are now paying them into the Treasury for the calendar year of 1918, are dried up sources of Treasury revenues to-day.

Ahead of us are billions of dollars of bills to be paid. But hundreds of millions of dollars of tax revenues that were in existence only the other day are now on the missing list.

If the United States Government is counting upon paying the bills for the fiscal year of 1919, not to speak of 1920, with the methods of taxation it employed during the maniacal revenue wringing of the Kitchens, why the United States Treasury might just as well acknowledge this morning its bankruptcy of next year as to wait until the expected revenues of next year do not come in.

When the new Congress meets, in the possession of its economic faculties and equipped with intellectual capacity, it will have many, many things to do that were left undone by its predecessor. But it will have nothing more important to do than to get to work immediately on a sane and a sound revenue programme that will steer the United States Treasury off the rocks for which it is now heading as surely as the Lord made little apples.

which, according to a Washington report, are pouring into the War and Navy departments of the Government. The writers talk of marvellous inventions submitted by them for winning the war and set up claims for recognition and compensation.

The governmental policy of secrecy in such matters has kept each of these claimants floundering in doubt. He is not certain whether or not it was his invention that made guns or gas so deadly, that beat the submarine or that was responsible for the ultimate defeat of the German on the Western front and thus won the war.

The formal and somewhat perfunctory acknowledgment by the department of the receipt of an invention or plan seems to have been the cause of considerable misunderstanding in this matter. Although this acknowledgment was in the nature of the notice accompanying a rejected manuscript, it was accepted by many recipients as an obligation on the part of the Government to pay.

More candor in Government correspondence, it is suggested, might have been used. In light of present circumstances, it might have been better to have employed some of the blunt common sense of the General in the civil war to whom was submitted a plan for floating a balloon with the wind to drop a load of explosives upon the enemy's defenses. "But suppose the balloon floated back over our own lines," was the General's query that squelched inventor and invention then and there.

Most of the inventions, the Army and Navy Registry says, "were found useless, the best and most practical having been anticipated by many months, if not years." Two inventions, however, that proved useful in winning the war were submitted in this way. One was the plan of a Georgian for a short rapid firing weapon with a special load which became known as "the trench gun"; the other was the plan, conceived by a Western ranchman and submitted to the British Government, of covering a tractor with steel plate and converting it into that powerful engine of war, the tank.

"The League" or Only "A League?" We are at a loss to know exactly what our neighbor the World means when it remarks editorially:

"The amendments are being made in Paris, where they ought to be made, and it is the American people themselves who will determine the ratification of the treaty. This is to be their league and not the Senate's league."

It was our somewhat old fashioned notion that so far as law can be made for the United States by concluding a treaty with a foreign nation the function is vested in the Senate of the United States and not in the popular vote. Further, that the place of decision as to what engagements shall be entered into by treaty and what proposed engagements shall be rejected as inadvisable is Washington and not Paris.

But if by its seemingly revolutionary utterances our esteemed neighbor merely means that the popular demand in the country for the particular league of nations desired by President Wilson is so overwhelming that Senators will be forced to ratify it, whether their judgment approves it or not, we are compelled to doubt the solidity of the World's information on the subject.

A similar but more truculently expressed assumption of authority to speak for public sentiment was contained in both the speech delivered by Mr. Wilson in Boston just after landing and in his New York address just before departing again for Paris. How could he know in either instance? How can the World know? The only conceivable indications of public sentiment at this time available are afforded by the easy straw votes which some periodicals favorable to Mr. Wilson's specific proposals are now instituting in the way of propaganda. Our neighbor the World, as an honest if often mistaken newspaper, will note with stern disapproval that where these alleged polls of public opinion purport to show a majority favorable to the Wilson scheme that majority has almost uniformly been obtained by a disingenuous expedient. The question addressed to the straw voter refers not specifically to the Wilson league but generally and loosely to any league designed to promote peace among nations. The wide difference between the two things The Sun has already tried to make clear.

The World will observe also, what President Wilson has apparently forgotten, that the only authoritative and definite expression of American opinion concerning his particular league of nations was overwhelmingly adverse to the proposal. It was recorded at the polls just five months ago to-day, and by his own definite statement in advance it pronounced judgment upon his plan and repudiated his assumption of authority to speak for the American people.

The American Troops in Russia. Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON has returned to England with the most definite and significant report upon conditions in northern Russia that has recently come out of that region. He had been sent there to superintend the winter outfitting of the British expeditionary forces, and from a study of the situation which his mission afforded him he has endeavored to inform Great Britain with the dangers threatening the Allied and American forces at Archangel and on the Kola peninsula.

The forces opposing the Bolsheviks in this region, according to a recent report made to the French Chamber of Deputies by Foreign Minister

PICOTON, consist of units numbering 34,765 men, of whom 13,100 are British and 4,920 American. There has been little military activity in the Kola peninsula other than in the guarding of the railroad from Murman to Petrograd. The fighting has been confined to the valley of the Dvina, about 100 miles south of Archangel. The reports indicate that the Allied forces have succeeded in holding their enemy in check, and the last despatch from the region is to the effect that a concerted attack of the Bolshevik army on the whole Allied front was repulsed with a heavy loss to the attacking force.

The report of Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON is that these military successes are not sufficient to give security to the Allied position. The danger, he says, is that the breaking of the ice barrier will be to the advantage of the Bolshevik forces; that these forces have been increased by disciplined and well armed troops to such an extent that they outnumber the Allied forces.

In northern Russia were sent there with British and French troops for the purpose of preventing stores accumulated at Archangel from falling into Bolshevik hands and being turned over to the Germans. The exact reason for their retention is not so clear. There remains no further likelihood of these stores being used against the Allies by the Germans, and there is no official act that makes the United States at war with any of the factions in Russia.

Senator Johnson of California in discussing this situation last January demanded that the American troops in Russia be recalled, declaring that they were being captured, wounded and killed in a foreign land with which we were officially at peace. The attitude of the Government, he asserted, was "weak, vacillating, stupid and ignorant." So far as is known the Government has not provided for the recall of these American soldiers. There has been a report that the recent despatch of Brigadier-General WILSON P. RICHARDSON to Russia was for the purpose of conducting the retirement of these troops and their transportation home.

There has been, however, no official or semi-official verification of this report. England sees in the present situation danger of disaster similar to that which befell the British forces under General GORDON at Khartoum or General TOWNSHEND in Mesopotamia. Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON urges the necessity of sending reinforcements. In the United States there is no doubt the same belief in the need of reinforcements if the Government insists on retaining American troops in this region. The alternative, and the course which would be most likely to meet national approval would be to bring the troops home.

A Model Indictment. Nothing like a sincere, thoroughgoing family quarrel to give neighbors a full account of offences committed against the family peace and honor! Thus, MAXIMILIAN HARDEN writes in Die Zukunft:

"There are addresses and hymns to the Lord Kaiser, at whose door lie the estrangements from Russia, Bismarck's snubbing of Lord Salisbury, the telegram to KAISER, adulation of Turkey, the Baghdad railway, Damascus, Tangier, Agadir, Konojacht, the precipitation of world trade enterprise and of battle fleet construction, continual disturbance of public peace and inflammation of monarchies to a passion for guano and effects, the Vienna ultimatum and two declarations of war, Belgium, poison gas, submarine war on the defenses, blue cross shells and kindred devilry."

If any one outside the German family circle has brought a better indictment against the deceased head of the family it has not been presented for public approval. We wonder if Herr HARDEN's testimony would be admitted as competent evidence by any one in Paris who has listened to testimony relating to "poor Germany" given by "an American magazine writer" and a "publicist."

No Parade of This Town's Men? This city has a peculiar interest in three divisions of the American Expeditionary Force: The Forty-second, or Rainbow Division, because a distinctively New York regiment, the 168th, formerly the Sixty-ninth, is a part of this mass of Americans gathered together from every State in the Union.

The Twenty-seventh Division, because it was made up from the National Guard of this State and included every familiar New York city regiment except the old Sixty-ninth.

The Seventy-seventh, or Metropolitan Division, because it was formed of men entirely, or almost entirely, drawn from this city.

It would be superfluous to recite the list of the battlefields upon which these three divisions, all dear to the heart of New York, won their laurels; but it is not amiss to recall, by means of grim figures, the price paid by the three divisions for their glory. We quote from the War Department's casualty lists the numbers of men killed in action, wounded, missing in action or taken prisoner:

Forty-second Division.....13,252  
Seventy-seventh Division.....9,433  
Twenty-seventh Division.....7,940

Only six divisions of the army exceeded the Rainbow Division in casualties, and four of these were the Regular-Marine divisions. No division of the National Army except the Ninetieth (Texas-Oklahoma) suffered more loss than the Seventy-seventh. These drafted men from the city of New York made greater sacrifices

than even the New England guardsmen, the Fifth Regulars or General O'BRYEN's division.

Yet we are informed by an official of the War Department that it is very doubtful whether the only city in America which sent a division to the front will be permitted to see that division parade! And if the War Department plans to suppress the reception which New York is expected to extend to the Seventy-seventh, presumably it will pursue the same policy toward a parade here of the Rainbow Division.

It is possible that New York would make itself satisfied, if not content, with a view of that part of the Rainbow Division which is peculiarly metropolitan; but there is no such feeling about a parade of the Seventy-seventh. It is not a matter of the East Side, which yielded 14,000 of its men to the war machine, or of the West Side, where the starred flags hang patiently in the windows of McNally's Flats and Belshazzar Court. It is a matter of a whole city eager to do homage to the men who laid aside the pleasant life of peace and went dutifully to battle.

The excuse given by Adjutant-General HARRIS of the War Department in his letter forecasting the department's refusal to permit the Metropolitan Division to parade is that such a celebration would compel the holding of the men in the camps; that the parade of the Twenty-seventh had delayed demobilization and cost the Government \$1,000,000. We believe that the men of the Seventy-seventh would gladly wait a few days or a few weeks in camp in order that their friends' pride, if not their own, might be gratified. But if there is not room enough in the near by camps to hold the division until its last man has arrived from France, is it not possible to permit the men to go to their homes on leave until the parade? Are there a dozen soldiers of these 25,000 who would fail to turn up for this day of days?

So far as the expense is concerned, let us remember that the Administration, through Mr. CREECH and other channels, spent Heaven knows how many millions for foreign propaganda. Would not another million be a good investment in propaganda at home? What finer inspiration and education could there be for certain elements within the melting pot of the Six Million than the triumphal march up Fifth avenue of these men who return to America with a clear idea of what Americanism is?

Counsel for the New Jersey woman compelled to go to trial on the charge of being a common scold complains bitterly that in the event of conviction the county of her residence would be put to the expense of providing a ducking stool, the instrumentality of punishment in such cases required by Jersey laws. If the indicted woman were consulted in this respect she might complain bitterly of expense of providing new and fashionable shoes and stockings suitable for the occasion.

Newark's one large modern hotel of the first class is to be doubled in size almost before the doubters have ceased shaking their heads over the fool optimism of the original builders; yet within a block of that structure another large and first class hotel is to be built. Who will fill these rooms? Applicants turned away from New York's "too many hotels."

It has been unofficially announced that the Seventy-seventh Division, if the date of its arrival permits, will parade on the opening day of the spring of 1919, and it is certain every citizen, serving to start the loan campaign, serving to start the loan campaign, serving to start the loan campaign, will have a sufficient momentum to carry it on for a time, for this drive will lack the inspirational backgrounds that have stimulated other drives. In the last two of our loan campaigns probably the most effective slogan employed was the cry "Lead them a helping hand." But with them the helping hand was gladly lent safe at home, the only message which the marching columns can deliver will be: "You gave for national safety in war, now give for national safety in peace!"

From the days when Bismarck irritated him into uttering all the time when LUDWIG and HINDEBURG deceived him into abdication, the Kaiser has conceived himself the most abused and ill-treated man living.

In theory no better plan than the one suggested by the Police Department to combat the rampant evil of parking cars for long periods in crowded thoroughfares could have been proposed. But since the method by which the offenders who leave cars unattended shall be punished entails a chaining together of the wheels of the forsaken automobile, and the department admits that this reprehensible habit of blocking up thoroughfares is extensively indulged in by New Yorkers, what is going to be the practically feasible scheme of carrying about in each district enough chains, and chains large and strong enough, to fasten about not slender auto wheels? There is humor in the vision of a traffic cop perambulating through New York streets, overloaded with chains, padlocks and keys, in search of orphan autos.

# PEACE FIRST; A LEAGUE LATER.

Common Sense Advice to Real Believers in a League of Nations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: President Lowell in his recent debate with Senator Lodge used this language:

"When the covenant says that the Executive Council of the League shall 'advise and recommend' or 'recommend' the several Governments or 'formulate plans' or 'propose measures,' I assume that it means what it says. To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend for consideration by some one, not to give an order, and some one who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to be bound by that recommendation, but they assume no obligation, legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it."

The Executive Council is the only body that the League is to have. If it only has authority to make recommendations and give advice, it is clear that the League will be without a real executive head, and hence without power. This admission of President Lowell is but one step in the process of demoralization which the advocates of the League have faced. Two alternatives are before them: either they must form a strong league, which would require the surrender of sovereignty by the constituent states, or a weak league, which would be useless. Public discussion has demonstrated that the United States is unwilling to do either.

The League has been set up as a compromise. It is neither a strong league, nor a weak league, nor a compromise. It is a League of Nations, and it is a League of Nations. It is a League of Nations, and it is a League of Nations. It is a League of Nations, and it is a League of Nations.

# THE PARKING NUISANCE.

Chains a Promising Cure for an Offense Common Among Motorists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The proposed plan to discourage the owners of motor cars from parking them in the streets is not without merit and is worth a trial. But it will be rather amusing to see motorcycle and bicycle policemen and foot cops going about carrying chains and padlocks with which to secure the deserted machines.

Seriously speaking, however, those who are acquainted with the actual conditions realize that the time has arrived when drastic action must be taken against the nuisance of automobiles which impede the public and are a danger to the public. The abuse complained of is not limited to any particular part of the city; one can see autos left standing for long periods in the residential sections as well as in the business sections. And conditions are as bad in Brooklyn as in Manhattan.

Whoever suggested the scheme to lock the wheels of the parked auto deserves commendation. Unless the owner abandons the machine altogether it will be necessary for him to go to the nearest station house, accept a summons to appear in court, receive a key with which to unlock the car, and get some good advice besides. The support of the city magistrates is assured in a crusade of this kind, and with their cooperation the police will soon clean up the situation.

All that is necessary is to fine the offenders first rounded up, give the matter some publicity, and it is certain the man who is tempted to leave his car standing for a long time will think twice before doing so. FREDERICK, NEW YORK, April 4.

# BACK TO OLD PRINCIPLES.

Judge Story's "Commentaries" a Good Text Book for Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I must congratulate you on the aptness of your question about Judge Story's "Commentaries" to the Constitution. As you know, this book was first published at a time when the Democratic party made much trouble with our laws, and was republished in 1860, when the Democratic party again made oceans of trouble for us.

Judge Story's book should have been republished in 1915 and placed in every school in the land for the instruction of the pupils, old and young. The Democrats for the third time have played with our laws, and the despotic form of our Government at present is a disgrace to the country.

# ATTENTION, AVIATORS!

Here Are the Best Periods for the Transatlantic Flight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The storms caused by the planet Mercury repelling or forcing the earth outward from the sun this spring occur in the period between March 21 and April 9. The storms caused by Uranus begin after May 21. Between April 9 and May 21 there are no storms.

The period from April 13 to May 21 will have fewer storms than usual this year. These will be caused by the moon passing between the earth and planets or stars. The principal storms of this period will be between April 30 and May 8.

The best period of weather for the first transatlantic airplane trip will be between April 13 and 29; and the next between May 9 and 21.

# ANOTHER ELIZABETH.

The Great Lady Whose Name Is Borne by a New Jersey Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Jersey town named after the high colored Queen of England is the way the proudly boastful Elizabeth Town, now grown to the proportions of no mean city, was referred to in The Sun the other day. This is wrong.

Elizabeth Town was named in honor of that gracious lady who sometime lived on the Isle of Jersey and was the consort of the gallant cavalier and brave loyalist Sir George Carteret, who is described as "the Right Honourable Sir George Carteret, Knight and Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain in His Majesty's household, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Lord Proprietor of the County or Province of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey."

His defence of the Isle of Jersey against the French, and his devotion to the first Charles, and his adherence to the "Merrie Monarch," show how New Jersey inherited its steadfastness.

The stately Lady Elizabeth, who, with her husband, graciously lived in Jersey, was a very great lady indeed, with whom, as Samuel Pepys says, it was an honor to be seen as she swept along, her train borne by a group of pages. She, notwithstanding her strict loyalty to the throne, doubtless would have been greatly grieved had she thought that she, an honored wife and mother, should be confused with the one who must have been the original of the bachelor girl as now defined.

I do not but that you, with us to whom everything of Jersey from its ever increasing, charming beauty, and its famous bay, the Hon. Jim Martin, but of which, alas, it soon shall be said, as he knew, the place that once knew it shall know it no more forever!—to the small shell in the sands of its sea swept strand is dear, will take pains to set this error straight, to the comfort and so incur the gratitude of all.

NEWARK, N. J., April 4.

# THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

In replying the Secretary read President Wilson's letter addressed to him under date of March 3. It follows:

"Will you please express to the gentlemen of the commission representing the Philippine Legislature my regret that I shall be unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the commission to the United States."

"I have been deeply gratified with the hearty support and encouragement received from the Philippine people and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people."

"I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of the commission, and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, of the mission of the Philippine people for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard, and that you will translate truly to them my own feeling."

# Pays Tribute to United States.

"Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino people," Mr. Quizon asserted on behalf of the mission, "and we believe this is the proper time to present the question, looking to the future of the Philippines, as a part of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippines and to recognize the independence of the Filipino people."

The speaker paid a tribute to the United States for the manner in which she has conducted the war, and for the manner in which she has administered the period of American occupation, which, through the cooperation of Americans and Filipinos, has brought about "prosperity and progress unprecedented."

"You have truly treated us as no nation ever before has treated another nation," he said, "and you have treated us as you would treat a friend, and not as you would treat a subject."

Mr. Baker urged the mission to visit many American cities before it sailed. Not only was he anxious, he said, for them to see and know what Americans were doing and thinking, but he wanted the American people to see and know the manner of the Philippine Government selected for such a great mission.

The world was looking forward, Mr. Baker continued, to see the relations between all people should be based on justice and peace, but whatever might come as to the world at large, the relations between the people of the Philippines and the American people were no founded and there could never be anything but peace and understanding between them.

Congress must take and that the Administration would present the matter to Congress at the appropriate time.

# CHUNK OF BEEF SAVES HIM.

Package Helped Banker, Seven of Whose Kin Died of Broken Hips.

# FILIPINOS ASSURED OF INDEPENDENCE.

Baker Tells Mission President Is Convinced Time Has Come to Act.

READS WILSON'S LETTER

Quezon, Head of Delegation, Thanks U. S. for Aid Extended to Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Members of the special mission of the Philippine Legislature here seeking immediate independence for the islands were told to-day by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said that the mission will be a source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature.

Francis Burton Harrison, Governor-General of the Philippines, followed Mr. Quizon with the statement that his experience in the islands had convinced him that the obstacles to independence that appeared to exist a few years ago had been cleared away.

The mission, including forty prominent Filipinos and headed by Manuel Quizon, President of the Senate, upon being received in Secretary Baker's office to-day presented a formal memorial asking independence and pointing particularly to the record of the Philippines in the great war.

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# TRADE BRIEFS.

The declared value of the exports from Amsterdam, Holland, to the United States during the first three months of this year, it was \$7,013,519, or about a quarter of the average annual value for many years.

So great is the demand for telephone installations in Japan that when a subscriber is willing to save up a quarter of a dollar a month for a telephone, he sells it through a broker, there being a regular value of from \$250 to \$750.

An American concern recently constructed for the Uruguayan Government a water and sewerage works costing about \$400,000. Sanitation work in sixteen other cities is under consideration and the project will be carried out by the Government in the next few years.

The report of the Central Uruguay Railway Company for the fiscal year terminated June 30, 1918, shows gross receipts for 1917-18 were \$4,743,392 and operating expenses \$5,538,107, against \$4,842,638 and \$5,598,107 respectively in 1916-17.

# The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....4:45 A. M. Sun sets.....7:14 P. M.  
The foregoing table has been corrected to the new "artificial" time.

Eastern New York, local rains to-day; to-morrow, fair, warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.  
New Jersey—Light rains to-day; to-morrow, fair, warmer in the interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.  
Southern New England—Local rains to-day; to-morrow, fair, warmer in the interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.  
Western New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow, fair and warmer.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Low pressure in the east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the lower Northwest, and New England, with a marked depression over the central Northwest and moderate rains over the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and light over the Rocky Mountains. It is cooler over the southern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The Northwest, where the temperatures are above the seasonal average. There will be a slight rise in the temperature of the Northwest and the lower Ohio valley. Clear, with a slight rise in the temperature of the Northwest and the lower Ohio valley. Clear, with a slight rise in the temperature of the Northwest and the lower Ohio valley.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 A. M. to-day, 55th meridian time.

Station	High	Low	Bar.	Wind
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